# British Packet

AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1300.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]


## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE—The Correspondent of the London "Times," under date Paris 28th May, writes as follows:—

"It is on this day that the Legislative Assembly enters on the third and most momentous year of its existence; and from this day it has the Constitutional right to occupy itself with the revision of the fundamental law. That revision, and the repeal of the electoral law of the 31st May, are the two great questions which will soon agitate the country to its very depths. The former is controlled by the majority of the Assembly, but in vain, because by one of the strangest anomalies in the legislative history of any country, 200 representatives of the people have the privilege of nullifying the act of 400. These 400 deputies, who represent 6,000,000 of electors, must bow the head before their 200 colleagues, who at the very utmost represent half that number. The minority usurps the national sovereignty, and exercises a despotism over an enormous majority—all in virtue of the Constitution! This is a curious interpretation of universal suffrage and the sovereignty of the people.

"The repeal of the Electoral Law is demanded by the minority against the decision of the majority. The minority refuses to discuss the law; it menaces that if it be not granted by the majority, it will make an appeal to arms. Such is its last, perhaps its only argument. With this manner of interpreting the national sovereignty, the Republic Government would lead the country, still under the banner of universal suffrage and democracy, to the positive Government of minorities. And whenever it be suggested that the Republican system may one day be discarded by the will of the nation, the same minority, consistent with itself, proclaims the divine right of *the Republic*, and working at its own principle, maintains that the Republic is superior to the national sovereignty, or to universal suffrage. Thus the Republic assumes the form of a dogma or a mystery; the mare impossible to human reason, the more we are bound to believe it. One would suppose that this form of Government, as it is understood by its warmest supporters in France, is created for the express purpose of destroying the sovereignty of the people. Such, in a few words, is now the state of the question as between the nation and the minority."

SPAIN—Accounts from Madrid, of the 30th May state that the Marquis de Miraflores directed the greatest attention to the affairs of Portugal. The *Epoca* even announces that he had already addressed a very energetic note on the subject to the Cabinets of London, Paris, and Lisbon, who, with that of Madrid, signed the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance.

PORTUGAL—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, which reaches Paris on the 4th June, has been forwarded to us, announcing the outbreak of another revolutionary movement in Portugal. Three regiments of foot, three squadrons of horse, and one battalion of artillery, had, on the 31st ult., at Evora and Montemar, declared against the Duke of Saldanha. The 7th division of the army in Portuguese Estremadura has refused to obey the commands of Dos Antes. They vow fidelity to the Charter and the Queen, and protest against the revolutionary faction. This intelligence must be received with caution.

PAPAL STATES—The following Proclamation by General Gemeau, ordering the disarming of the population of Rome, shows the deplorable condition to which Roman society has been reduced; and the untoward fate of a country, not only where "the letter of the compact is on its neck," but when foreign influence becomes predominant in its councils, and its administrative measures must be enforced by foreign bayonets. Some of our upstart South-American statesmen might learn a useful lesson, by studying this dark page of the history of the *once* "Mistress of the World."

"Serious and frequent attacks have recently been made against several French soldiers, whose good conduct and military discipline were admitted and appreciated by every one. This audacity on the part of the promoters of disturbance is only owing to the moderation and generosity hitherto shown by the French. Since, however, that generosity has not been properly appreciated, recourse must be had to rigorous measures. In consequence, the General commanding the division of occupation in Italy orders the following enactments for the city of Rome and its neighbourhood. All licences to carry arms of any kind are revoked; all fire arms, swords, and poignard knives must be delivered up at the Etat-Major of the garrison on or before the 17th. After the expiration of that period domiciliary visits will be made and searches take place, when any individual found in possession of the arms or weapons above-mentioned will be arrested and brought before a Court-Martial, and tried according to the laws. In addition to the penalty imposed the guilty party will have a fine inflicted of 12 crowns for every weapon found in his possession. The proprietors will be responsible for the arms found in their houses. It was remarked on Sunday last, the 11th inst., that a number of individuals were walking on the Corso carrying canes large enough to lead to the belief that they contained prohibited weapons; such a kind of menace cannot be any longer tolerated. Those who shall be found carrying such canes will be arrested by the patrols established for that purpose, and which will be accompanied by police agents. The delinquents will be détained until the payment of 15 crowns shall have been made, and the suspected canes shall be lodged at the Etat-Major. The fines shall be appropriated to the use of the military hospitals. The Commander of the Gendarmerie, the Prefect of Police, and the Commandant of the Gendarmerie are charged with the execution of the present proclamation, for the observance of which that functionary holds. He claims the co-operation of all the officers of the army, who, in making the French uniform respected, will, at the same time, exercise a right and perform a duty."

[Signed] "A GEMEAU."

CUBAN EXPEDITION—According to our latest dates from the Havannah, great excitement prevailed on account of the expected invasion. Matters had become so serious and alarming that many were preparing to leave. Several persons had been imprisoned on suspicion; and among them three Priests for preaching seditious sermons. A partisan of Lopez, who had been sent over to obtain pilots for the Expedition, was publicly tried and executed. The troops were made to sleep under arms, and the vessels of war were constantly ready at a moment's notice. In the United States a considerable number of persons had been arrested, on a charge of complicity in the intended expedition; among them a Mr. Hedges Hungarian. President Fillmore had also issued an energetic proclamation, denouncing the enterprise; and it was generally believed that the daring exploit would be crushed in the bud.

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### LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the "Archivo Americano."*)

### JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART FIRST.

(*Continued from our last.*)

On the 25th March the members of the Oriental Commission disembarked at the Bajada, and presented themselves to Commandant Montefiel of a department of Entre-Rios, with a letter of introduction from Segui, who without disguise urged him to understand with the Commissioners, and to excite the people of Entre-Rios, *to rid themselves of Mansilla, who was labouring to deliver his Province to the Portuguese.* Senior Morel showed himself disposed to second these plots, and as soon as he had united his guards, went to give account of their mission to Señor Barrenechea, Commander General of the Uruguay, and to Señor Sola, Deputy-Governor; and they all together concerted the most opportune measures for securing the tranquility of the Oriental territory. Sola was, to order to apprehend several individuals of Arroyo de la China, amongst them Calventus and Urquiza, (1) accused and convicted not only of having conspired against the authority of the Chief of the Province, but also of the murder of Silva. General Mansilla showed himself generous with all his enemies; he pardoned the crime and ingratitude of Urquiza, and saved him from imprisonment and death. But, as happens in such cases, Urquiza never pardoned General Mansilla for his generosity, and has always been one of his most daring detractors. This single trait is sufficient to depict his character.

Shortly after these events, a change took place in the Government of Entre-Rios, which passed to Señor Sola, as General Mansilla did not choose to admit his re-election to the command. Urquiza always considered his arrest as premeditated, and as he had done against Señor Mansilla, and this new crime, which as a relapse should have brought down punishment on him, would be laid to the new Governor with the grade of Sergeant Major. But nothing was capable of restraining this miscreant, who delighted in making the Government that had pronounced him, the con-tant theme of his declamations, in the Provincial Chamber of which he was also a member by the favor of the Government. His mendicity & censure excited another class of servants against Don Mateo Garcia, who had to yield the post to the same Señor Sola, whose life had been spared, and whose administration was one of the most stormy of Entre-Rios. Two Chiefs, Juan Santa Maria and Tomas Guerra, collected people in the forest, and surprised him in his private residence. This occurred on the 9th June 1848, and during the following month the revolution was already suffocated, and the rebels prisoners and tried.

This is the only anarchical movement in which Urquiza had no part, not because he had re-tired, but because, without credit and resources, after the fall of his relative and protector, Señor Garcia, he had to emigrate to the pastoral to the muting of the 1st December broke out in Buenos Ayres. A barbarian by principle and profession, he shut his store, defrauded his protector of what he owned him, and returned to Entre-Rios to keep watch on events, which he had no doubt would turn out in a manner favourable to his designs. And although his calculations had proved erroneous, he did no long existence in another trait of the character of this traitor: to persevere in wickedness, and most of the crimes.

(1) His name is printed in full in No. 36 of the "Centinela."

The resistance which Lavalle found in the country districts of Buenos Ayres, and the splendid triumph of the federal arms, under the command of its illustrious Chiefs, were not sufficient to cause the ruthless unitarian Urquiza to desist from his iniquitous plans, and resolved by overthrow order in Entre-Rios, he entered into intimate relations with the so-styled colonels of Lavalle, and with Lavalle himself, who, driven from Buenos Ayres, had sought asylum in the Oriental State under the protection of Fructuoso Rivera. Convinced of the bad opinion entertained of himself by his compatriots, on account of his passion for gambling, his incessant life, and above all on account of the insanity of his principals, he came to Buenos Ayres, to urge Don Mateo Garcia to admit the command of the Province, as soon as Señor Sola could be put down. Señor Garcia, as a man of honor, replied, that he was a friend of General Rosas, and would do nothing that might displease him.

Trusted with dollars in Buenos Ayres, Urquiza returned to Entre-Rios, in search of another confidant. Among the Chiefs of that Province there was one Ricardo Lopez Jordan, insignificant from his personal qualities, but of some prestige as brother of the deceased General Ramirez, who had left a great name, not on account of his virtues, but from having rivalled Artigas in cruelty, and for having fought at the side of General Lopez, at the Cañada de Cepeda. Upon this chief the views of the anarchists were fixed; and to introduce some variety into the act of conspiring, they addressed themselves to the Representation of the Province, requesting it that, *in the act of receiving their communication, it should cause the actual Governor to cease in the exercise of the Executive power*; because "they could not longer suffer the aggressions against the Honorable Province, the arbitrary disposal of the public revenue, and the absolute want of personal security for honorable citizens." (2) an act serious to be recorded, which, although not new, is nevertheless singular in the history of revolutions. The petition of the Entrenos Chiefs, which we have just quoted, is dated the 18th of November 1850, and the 20th of the same month, one of them, in answer to a communications inserted in the *Clasificador* of Buenos Ayres against Urquiza, says that "Would to God that all the rest of the Governors of the Confederation were inspired with the patriotic sentiments and purity of intentions which characterises the *worthy Aggrieved*." (3) And he who spoke thus of Señor Sola, signed the petition with *Justo Jose Urquiza*.

The Chamber of Representatives provisionally delegated the command of the Province to Colonel Barrenechea, who at once takes up position whatever in the insurrection. But the rebels would not conform to this appointment, and obliged the Chamber to revoke it, so as place at the head of the Province Ricardo Lopez Jordan, one of the rebels. And the note, in which the new Governor announces his reconciliation with the rest of the Governments, is signed by his name *Justo J. Urquiza*, in the capacity of Secre-ary. This unmarried had also the audacity to *invoke the law of nations*, to petition the Government of Buenos Ayres for measures to be taken against Governor Sola, who had taken refuge in that Province; and which Brigadier Lopez scorned to answer; and to manifest in his perfect disdain, he addressed that Congress, to declare to it, in his name, and that of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, that the insurrection of the Chiefs against their legitimate Government, had not only been to them a matter of scandal, but that it had alarmed them on account of the humiliating instruments which he had made use of to accomplish it; *and that the interference which the criminals had in the movement of the 1st of December, and many other deeds against the Government of the league had, received what their intentions were*; concluding by demanding the revoking of the powers conferred upon Lopez Jordan, and the nomination of another citizen, who might merit the confidence of the Province of Buenos Ayres and the allied Governments (4) The Representatives, supported by the forces of the Commander-in-Chief Lagos, satisfied this demand, and on the night of the 11th of December of the same year, they deg-ded the command in General Urquiza. The rebels did not even then desist, and unheeding the re-solution of the Congress, gathered their forces to uphold themselves in the power which they had usurped. Commandant Espino, with other Chiefs faithful to the Government, went to attack them, and routed them on the 16th of December, at the Arroyo de Nogoya, on the other side of the Arroyo de Nogoya. There fought, side by side with the Colonels of Lavalle, the then ruthless unitarian, and now infamous traitor Justo José de Urquiza; and he would have exhisted his cruelties, had he not abandoned the field of battle Garzon, who co-manded the division of the centre, and who, cueling to his tears, allowed him to escape. Urquiza, so unexpectedly liberated from the danger, joined the routed, and recrossed the Uruguay with the ruthless colonels who took place himself under the orders of Lavalle and Rivera.

Persisting in their plan, and encouraged by the promises of Paz, who proposed to them to march upon Santa Fé, they prepared a new invasion against Entre-Rios. They assembled at Casas Blancas and at the Arroyo of San Francisco, in league and a half distant from Paysandu. Lavalle was in Notiner, Vidia, Olivarros, Spoleti, Martinez, Andrelo Medina, and others, disseminated in various parts of the coast, and of all them in communication with Urquiza, *chief of operations*, as he was then called (5). In Entre Rios the legal Government was supported by Espino and Pedernera, by Hilario Campo at Nogoya, by Barrenechea, and Vera, who had taken their departure from the B jada. Lopez Jordan, with the small force that he had been able to assemble, crossed the Uruguay, and was defeated at Cibi, on the 24th of march 1851 by Governor Barrenechea, before the reinforcement which Lavalle was bringing to him could arrive. Urquiza, who had passed with the division of the centre, hearing of the defeat, having returned to the Oriental State, to hasten the march of Lavalle, who disembarked shortly after the rout of Lopez Jordan. With them concluded the aggressions of the ruthless unitarians against Entre-Rios, and Urquiza, always low and servile, seeing that he had now nothing to hope for from them, addressed himself to Espino, who had supplanted Barrenechea, to *express to him his repentance, and implore his pardon*. Espino believed his protestations, and allowed him to return to his home. And now did Urquiza repay him for he had always repaid those who had pardoned him.

[*To be continued.*]

(2) Extraordinary bulletin of the changes taken place in the Province of Entre Rios—Document No. 1.

(3) Clasificador, No. 59.

(4) Official despatch of the Governor of Santa Fe, dated 26th of December 1850.

(5) See a letter written in Mercedes, and published in the No. 99, of the Nuevo Tribune.

BRAZIL.

"*The War of the South—Enlistment of foreigners—The Ministry.*

Some one writes that the life of states, like that of the Musulman, obeys a fatality whose irresistible law drags them by a vicious circle.

If for a moment we are conscious of the spontaneous activity which we feel in ourselves, and in the providential march of humanity, as surely our government makes us subscribe to an Oriental fatalism.

In fact so miserably to copy the policy of the first reigns, a policy condemned by facts, by reason, and by the history of 20 years, it is necessary either that an iron grasp should have so depressed their craniums, as to deprive them of memory, or that the *fatality* of the ancients urge us on by the same route.

But no; they are neither ignorant of contemporaneous history, nor are they impelled by a fatality, which only exists in their perfidious policy, and dark ambition.

The war of the Plate which would be disastrous to Europe and to the whole of America, is nothing more than a speculation of the actual Government, thirsting for gold and blood; is nothing more than a probability of longer duration, and paltry selfish calculation of those caricatures of Walpole and Polignac.

The state of war naturally causes a greater development of forces, extraordinary outlays, a certain dictatorial power, and consequently greater facility in persecuting their enemies and in enriching themselves.

The Tostas, the Eusebios, the Felizardos, all calculate upon these consequences, and find by their arithmetic, that whatever their result may be, they will continue longer in power, and at all events would become richer.

The Ministers of Pedro I°, corrupt and perfidious as they were, had at least a political object, though a detestable one, in the imprudent contest of the River Plate, and in the enlistment of foreign forces.

The Emperor was persuaded that it was necessary to extend the boundaries of the Empire to the Plate, and that with the laurels of a victory which he imagined easy, he might put an end to the Constitution. At present even this pretext cannot be brought forward in justification of the disastrous policy of our dastardly imitators; because they do not aspire to conquests; and as to the institutions, they cannot wish any change of the actual state of things, as Tiberius never wished to put down the Roman Senate.

According to the latest news, perhaps at this moment the echo of the cannon may have resounded in the Oriental territory; they may have already crossed the Rubicon, and staked the fate of the Empire.

We are too staunch Brazilians, and entertain too lofty an idea of the national pride to allow ourselves to regret the disasters that are predicted, or to rejoice at a victory, should it, against all general expectation, come to save us from the precipice.

But, as the friends of peace, we cannot fail to condemn so foolish a step, and all the foolleries and infamies that have been committed under its pretext.

War, now every where condemned by civilization and christianity, is always an enormous sacrifice, and the last resource of a nation. To be just and lawful it is not enough that its object be to redress this or that offence; it is necessary to measure and calculate the enormous sacrifices of blood and property which it demands from the country; if the sum of its sacrifices do not exceed morally and materially the redress exacted.

Let us suppose that the genius of victory, forgetting the fields of *India-Muerta, Sarandi* and Ituzaingo, should favor our brave soldiers; what compensation would the result offer for so many sacrifices?—

Could it restore life to the many Brazilians, torn from the bosom of society, from the arms of their families, to go to die in the fields of the South?—

Could it redress the misfortunes of innumerable families, daughters and wives whom a barbarous impressment has driven to prostitution and misery?—

Could it compensate the enormous losses that both commerce and every kind of national industry would suffer, from the double motive of the larger imposts that would be necessary to meet the grosse expenditure of the war, and by the privateers that our enemies are certain to establish on a large scale upon our coasts?

Could it repair our finances, already so compromised since the war of 28, and aggravated by the system of fearful Saquarema spoliation when they are in power?

The war of 28 alone cost us more than 100 millions; and perhaps the war of Rio Grande still more. Who can form an idea what the actual one may cost us, with a Ministry that, even in time of peace, has already a deficit of ten thousand *contos*, that is, which has already spent a surplus of 27 million *contos*, and moreover a debt of ten million?

Who will redress the postergation of civilization, and in all the paths of progress, to which the country would be condemned by a war, as it was 20 years ago by another war, the unfortunate cause of indisposting against us of all the communities of America?

And even so, who can calculate the consequences of the military spirit, strongly developed in a foreign war, with a country convulsed, and a government invested with absolute powers?

All this in the case of victory: and should new Ituzaingos still exist, and compromise us....what would then become of Brazil?

Who could then answer for the integrity of so extensive an Empire, and only sustained by brute force? There can be no doubt that the Ministers have staked on a throw the prosperity, the destinies, the integrity of the Empire.

We are it only an error, but the offspring of good intention, that led the Government into so imprudent a step, it were a motive for rallying the great Brazilian family to break the barriers that separate the government, or its paltry faction, from the great national majority; it were an opportunity of calling an assembly of the nation, and identifying itself with the people, in having recourse to a national vote; but, it is precisely in hatred to the nation, to the great national party, that the most detestable and fratricide war is undertaken. And in consequence of this hatred it is, that a distinguished Brazilian, the most accomplished officer of our marine, the Marquis of Lisboa, was substituted in the command of the squadron by an Englishman, Pascall Grenfell the same who put to death, in the waters of Pará upwards of 200 unfortunates, smothered in the *brig Palha*; a foreigner who, as we read in the "*Brasil*" itself, a ministerial organ, obtained licence from his Sovereign to serve Brazil on the express condition of not undertaking any thing against England, or even against her *allies*. Now all the world knows the alliance there is between the British Government and the dictator Rosas, and that it is perhaps by the influence of British money and diplomacy that Rosas finds sympathies every where, and developes such resources.

And it is in consequence of this hatred, of this distrust, that this treacherous and perfidious government sends one of its agents to explore the markets of Germany, to the dishonor and infamy of their country, hiring soldiers for the defence of Rosas.

As dastardly as unsuccessful in their ignoble plans, they everywhere meet with repulse and contempt. There is such an emissary, one Sebastian do Rego Barros, who for twelve *contos* undertook to prostitute the gallantry of his profession and his country, almost in difficulties to escape from his ominous commission. The Government of Portugal ordered expressly to prohibit, and even threatened with prosecution the enlisted and the enlisters; the small town of Altona also threatened the one and the other with prosecutions; and despite many and advantageous offers, it appears that he has merely engaged some 400 or 500 Holsteiners, of those that were latterly disbanded on the re-establishment of peace in the dukedom.

What infamy in a government to depress, in presence of the foreigner, the gallantry of its army, and the character of its Nation!

New Carthaginians, you dishonor your nation, and proclaim its weakness before the world.

If we cannot defend ourselves against an enemy greatly our inferior, then we are incapable of forming a nation.

And at what price and advantages is the national honor depressed for the enlistment of foreigners? As we read transcribed from a German paper, our emissary offers the following conditions:

"Enlistment from 4 to 8 years; pay and the customary outfit, passage, and one year's pay after the conclusion of the service; a free passage to Europe for those who do not choose to settle in Brazil; a gift of lands in any Province of the Empire at their choice, for soldiers a lot of 22,500 square fathoms; for officers as high as Captain 62,500 fathoms, and for superior officers 122,500 fathoms."

For an army of 10,000 men, perhaps the entire territory of Brazil would be too small!

Such prodigality, such advantages with the foreigner; with the unfortunate Brazilian, a barbarous impressment, the rattan and death!

Despite all those advantages, such is the discredit of our Government, and the prepossession against us, that the nations of Germany have prohibited the enlistment, so powerfully attacked by the German press, on a thousand accounts.

And what can this perfidious Government expect from foreign troops? Does it show that the plains of the River Plate so fitting for the natives, for the *gauchos* accustomed to them, and who know to traverse them on their fleet horses, will submit to European tactics and military science?

What did the Germans in the war of 1828?

Neither history nor common sense serve for those harpies, who only consult their hatred and ambition.

Or what have they to lose?

They will say, as a certain senator said in 1832:—"*Let Brazil fall, but not the Senate or the Saquaremas.*"

[*O Cearense.*]

MONTEVIDEO. The *Fama*, which arrived on Thursday, brought up our file of the "Comercio" to the 30th instant.

July 20th remained, the note of Pacheco Obes and Ellauri, as "interpreters of the will of the Government of the City of Montevideo," declaring the monthly subsidy paid by the French Government; and requesting the Minister of Foreign Affairs to order its suspension.

A straw may serve to show the direction of the wind; and we may rest satisfied, that the parties in question had a conviction, amounting to a moral certainty, that the subsidy was about to escape from their fangs, ere they adopt the above extreme resolution. In his answer the Minister stated that the necessary instructions would be forwarded to Mr. Devoize, and that to avoid all appearance of precipitation, the payment of the subsidies would be continued till the Government of Montevideo had been informed of the Minister's answer, as also the first sailing of that fill due after that event; with a very significant request, that the resolution of the French Government might be transmitted *as soon as possible* to the Government of Montevideo.

July 22. Private correspondence from Rio Grande gives a flattering account of the military preparatives in that Province; very different from the picture of the Rio Grande army, given in the Senate of Rio Janeiro, by Deputy Mello Franco, and apparently on the authority of no less a personage than Señor Pedro Chaves. According to the representation of the Correspondent of the "Comercio," the troops are burning in *martial ardour*; whilst the Senators speak of them as *naked, neglected, and deserting in masses*. We have no means of deciding between the opposing statements, but we observe that in the discussion the Imperial Minister of War had some difficulty in parrying the interpellations of Mello; and that his very admissions imply, that all was not right. Although represented as ripe and ready for action, as yet we see no positive mention made of their having actually entered the Oriental territory. Hitherto the Imperial cooperation has been confined to the transport of arms and ammunition; although we see, in a later number, that the Paraense steamer has been placed at the disposal of Urquiza. This is in true keeping with the general policy of the Brazilian Cabinet; as much underhand intrigue as can be desired, giving a wide berth alike to the danger and the glory. Baron de Yacuhy, the notorious freebooter, is the one that has shown a little *pluck*. But his is the category what they may, he shows a decided penchant for *plunder*.

23 July.—The plot begins to unravel itself, and we have here three proclamations of Urquiza. The 1st to the *Expenditary Provinces*, declaring that the compromises contracted before the civilization of the world by the Province of Entre Rios, to whom it appears is assigned the mission of "saving all that is wrong in this sublunary world.

The second is to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, announcing the presence of their deliverers; the invencible Virasoro, the patriotic Brazilians, and the Havre-inspired Urquiza; whose joint power is modestly assumed to be *omnipotent*!! It furnishes a good specemen of the inflated style and empty common places of the Sig—Pedrada school; with a servile imitation of the ostentations appeal made to history and posterity, after the murder of Dorrego.

The third is addressed to the army of reserve, condoling with them on the cruel destiny of being deprived of taking an active part in the new harvest of glories, about to be reaped in the Banda Oriental; and confiding to them, under the auspices of Virasoro, Governor of Corrientes, the guardianship of Entre Rios during his temporary absence. "You will also see, says he, displayed in majestic rivers Uruguay and Paraguana the imperial pennants of an American nation, which is our ally in this crusade of humanity and civilization." Mal-a-propos as was Lavalle's appeal to the verdict of posterity, this *imperial* gasconade must have produced a still greater revulsion in every republican and patriotic heart. Few indeed can sympathize with the foolish *mulgeo* Urquiza, in his admiration of the Imperial pennants, floating in the magestic Parana and Uruguay!

In the subsequent numbers, down to the 29th inclusive, we have a lull in the local movements; and the "Comercio" vents her spleen on the periodical press of Europe, that advocates the cause of General Rosas. "The Presse," "The Pays," "The Patrie," the "Courrier du Havre," the "Review of Both Worlds," the Liverpool "European Times," and the "Spectator," together with the opposition press of Brazil in mass, are denounced as the hireling supporter of his cause. We congratulate General Rosas on so respectable a staff of foreign supporters; and think his friends need feel no uneasiness at the envenomed shafts directed against him by the "Comercio," the "Regeneracion," *et hoc genus omne*.

July 30th "The Clock of destiny," to use a figure of our friend Seguí, "has tolled another hour" in the progress of crime and sedition. Urquiza, Garzon, and their partizans, have crossed the Rubicon, and staked the fate of their cause on the issue of a general encounter. In short it apppears that the rebel divisions, headed by Urquiza in person, crossed the Uruguay on the 20th, 21st and 22d Inst.

We give the following details from the "Comercio," and we need hardly remind our readers, that some allowance must be made for the exaggeration natural in such cases.

The sum total of the invading force, including 340 men alleged to have passed over with Servando Gomez, is stated by the Comercio at 5,680, including 1,000 Correntinos. The Chief of the Divisions are, Basavilbaso, Teofilo Urquiza, Pasos, Baron Dugarty, Manuel Pacheco, Palevecino, Urdinrarain, Baltar Venancio Flores and Garzon.

It deserves to be remarked, that with the exception of the two last mentioned, they are all new names, unknown in this quarter. Lavalle, Paz, La Madrid, Rivera, Lopez [Manuel], &c., fighting colonels of some merit and celebrity, are now substituted by Teofilo Urquiza, and the Baron Dugarty, doubtless with the striping Lopez, in command of the army of Reserve. *Ebu! Sic transit gloria Mundi!*—

As regards the Brazilians, though numerous as the locusts according to the "Comercio," and as hungry and destructive we presume, we do not find that they have yet ventured to cross *their* Rubicon. The why and the wherefore, we cannot assign; but it is evident that the Brazilian troops may take place, before they can render any effective assistance or protection to their republican allies. In such a war the co-operation of the Squadron is a solemn burlesque. If the presence of their vessels in the Parana and the Uruguay, serves to amuse and entertain the curiosity of the natives, we would be duly the result of a general action with the utmost confidence we believe President Rosas has been concentrating his forces for that purpose, and that he was to leave the Cerrito on or about the 1st Instant, to join the main division of his army.

A parting word on Servando Gomez and his *brilliant division*, as Urquiza and the "Comercio" are pleased to style it. It is well known that Gomez himself has been in disgrace for some months back, and that he had been deprived of all command as President Oribe's enemy; being merely allowed a picket of 25 or 30 men, who were principally employed on the neighbouring estancias, in the humble capacity of occasional grooms, thereby affording their *freedom* Chief the means of raising a mere subsistence. Such is the force now magnified into a *brilliant division!* That some stray vagabonds and outcasts may have joined him is not improbable, on the general principle, that *like attracts like*; but it must have required the eloquence of Ferrada and Seguí to tick them into the dimensions of a brilliant division.

In commenting these movements, the "Comercio," with its characteristic exaggeration, proceeding to insinuate that their desperate situation has been reinvested, strongly exclaims:—"It is repeated that Rosas is a great man and of immense power, and we ask, what will he do in this juncture? What will he and his adherents now? Leaving the first question to answer itself in due time, we venture, from our knowledge of the national sentiment, to furnish a reply to the second. General Rosas will say, as in the case of a much more formidable invasion, "MACHACA MARTIN CRUZ AND-LANTE" *thank you, Gentleman*, [to the interventor:] and *a head my lads* [to his trusty troops] His admirers, or rather the Nation in mass now exclaim—"Lead on, patriotic and gallant Rosas; resist tremendous invasion, British and slavery, to the very death. Confide in the People, the leal-hearted Argentines and Orientals. We stand at your call; lead on. The *Moors* rather than traitors. The *Moors* in preference to the *Mulegues*! Our noble cause forever! HUZZA! huzza!!"

## BUENOS AYRES.

The beginning of the present week was enlivened by a medley of reports; some of which have received a semi-confirmation, as may be seen under the head of Montevideo. We have there stated the necessary reservations and deductions with which they must still be received.

It is astonishing how case-hardened the public of Buenos Ayres has become as to all that regards the Brazilians and Urquiza. With the exception of a slight advance of a few dollars in the price of Ounces, no sensation whatever has been observable. The general market preserves the *statu quo*, and the ordinary affairs of life move on in the customary routine. Sensitive and excitable as commercial communities generally are, we can only account for this philosophic equanimity, by a general presentiment of safety, founded on past experience, the most expressive want of confidence any community can award its rulers.

We therefore call attention to the article we this day give from the "Cearense." It is at once historical and argumentative; and throws much important light on the position and prospects of the Empire.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of General D. Felipe Ibarra; Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santiago del Estero. He had held office for a lengthened period, and throughout all the vicissitudes of a stormy crisis, maintained an unspotted reputation as a soldier and a patriot. Considered in the historic view of his sorrowing country-men, he has descended to the grave, "full of years and honours," and, though dead, his history and example will long teach a useful lesson to survivors. *Requiescat in pace.*

AT THE LAST HOUR—A vessel has arrived from Corrientes at San Fernando whose Papers have the significant heading :—

; Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

; Mueran los Salvages Unitarios!

; Muera el loco aspirante traidor Salvage Unitario Urquiza!

We may hence infer that some reaction has taken place in said Province, in favour of the National cause.

Amongst the passengers for England, per steamer "*Eole*," which left this on the 28th instant, we observe James C. Thompson, Esq., British merchant, and for many years a resident in this country. We seldom have to record the departure of a more deservedly general favourites. Appreciated and respected not only by his own country-men, but also by a considerable portion of the foreign and native residents of Buenos Ayres, his absence will be sensibly felt; and in our own, as well as in the name of his numerous friends, we earnestly wish him a speedy, safe and happy voyage.

## Miscellaneous.

OUT DOOR LADIES.

Women—and, young ladies, in particular—do not dress becomingly for the street. The other day I saw a lady coming towards me whose hailiments swept nearly the whole breadth of the side walk. Drawing ourselves into the smallest possible space, that this puff of silks might pass, we could not forbear taking a hurried inventory of her outward wardrobe. In the first place, her dress was a rich satin flounced broadly, each flounce trimmed with costly lace. A heavy silk shawl depended carelessly from her shoulders, and as her gloved hands—on the fingers of which shone three or or four sparkling rings—daintily grasped the glossy folds, I perceived two massive bracelets on her wrist. A bosom pin, that seemed a small-sized looking glass, and that certainly was not far from four inches square, glistened below her throat. Two chains of gold encircled her bust, from one of which hung a watch, in full view, and from the other a miniature case, probably, which was fastened on the opposite side; and, to crown all, a massive gold pencil case was dangled to the belt, like a jaunty sword on a military fop. Her face was hedged in by two rows of variously tinted flowers, and I suppose, as if disdaining closer companionship, sat loftily on her head.

Now this is not exaggerated. Every day, women may be seen just as ridiculously overdressed. This absence of true taste and real refinement in dress, cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mere measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue the letter-ed page. A mind that will dress modestly; a really refined and intellectual woman will bear the mark of careful selection and faultless taste.

Is it not a beautiful sight, to meet, amidst the throng of fasionable women—in ball, not street attire—a pretty rosebud of a young girl, with the dawn of womanhood stealing over her fair, open brow, unconsciously moving along the pavement? Her dress a simple, unassuming; rich, perhaps, but unmarred by folds, ruffles, or buttons. No jewelry offends the sight, in the glare of day, but a rose or two drooping, now glancing timidly, but innocently upon the, passers-by, seems the reflected beam of a pure and happy heart. Her movements are lady-like, her movements are full of grace, because so natural and unstudied. Such a one will be observed; not with the impudent stare of rudeness, or the cold scrutiny of fashionable dissection—but the men tigers, who prowl at corners, dare offer her their meaningless smiles; but every gentlemen of refinement cannot but pay the passing tribute of a respectful glance from one so fitly representing what all women should be, on public streets—unassuming, modest, and elegantly but neatly attired.

The women of England understand better what is due to propriety in this respect. They may, and do, dress gorgeously in their assemblies, in their private parties of fashionable resort; but in street they are marked by great plainess of dress. Even in the land of slavery, in absence of chains and diamonds, the close-fitting hat, the neat mantle, and the thick shoe, attest their thorough good sense in the matter. We wish American ladies would copy them in this thing, instead of aping the follies of the frivolous Parisians.

Will the time ever come, when a cultivated intellect shall preponderate over dry goods? or a correct and delicate perception of real comfort and beauty, over the absurd and constantly varying fashions of the day?

*Gent's Advertiser.*

## "INGINS ABOUT."

A Texan correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, tells a good story in one of his letters, of a surly-faced, grizzly-haired, chuffy and moon-eyed chap," who persecuted a certain regular-built family, which his sinuous, but wise, daily thrown off the course of true love, by the following ruse:

It being the water-melon season and Betty's father having a fine supply, all the youngsters for miles around assembled there on the holy day to feast on melons. C. was prominent in the circle till in the afternoon. Betty held private conference with the other young men, and arranged that C. should be decoyed from the house and frightened by the cry of "Indians from some of his comrades, which it was thought would cause his pride and drive him away.—Five young men with C., walked out. A bathe in the river, three hundred yards distant, was proposed by one, and seconded by several. Of course C. was for the "swim."

They went down to the ford near the melon-patch and began undressing. In the meantime eight or ten others, with guns, had gone down under cover of the bank, and secreted themselves along the path from the bathing place to the house. The company with C., were in fine glee, and in going down, spoke of the recent outrages of the Indians, their increased boldnes, &s, thus exciting the anti-combative bumps of C. to the highest pitch.

"Now, boys," said one, "who'll be the first to dive in that ere pool, eh?"

"I will," said C.; "ain't I first with the gals? In course I'm fust here."

Off went coats, shoes pants, &c. Just as C. had doffed every thing haring a short blue flannel shirt—bang! bang! bang! who-oo-yeh!—Bang! went two, three, four guns—loud and shrill rose the Indian yell in the dense brush, and under the bank.

"Oh, Lord! I am a dead man, boys!" said James Simpson.

"My leg is broken. Oh, save me!" cried George Williams.

"Run for life, men! Run, for mercy's sake run!" cried Jack Parsons," one of my eyes is out, and both arms broken!" all being said in an instant; when—do you see that red blaze along the path! Look a moment—what velocity! That jagged hair all straight out behind—that's C. a streaking it for the house, shirt and all—and him about the corner of the field, by the thicket —bang! bang! bang! went half a dozen pieces —louder than ever rose the hideous war cry.

"Oh, Lord!" grunted C. redoubling his speed, the red blaze getting larger, patches of his bushy hair dropping out, as he "struck home!" —see him leap the yard fence, high in the air, blue shirt and all!

The porch was full of ladies—off went two or three more pieces—C. grinned at the ladies, then at his short blue shirt.

"Run for your life, C.," screamed Betty, "the house is full of Indians! father's dead and brother Sam's wounded! run! speed!"

In the twinkling of an eye, C. was out of the yard, and supposing the premises surrounded, off he shot, the red blaze more brilliant than ever, and striking directly into a thick, thorny bottom, he reached and swam the river; and although it was near sunset, he got into a settlement fifty miles distant, to breakfast next morning, still retaining the sleeves and collar of his blue shirt, and reported all the family victims, &c., among the slain. As for himself, he said he fought as long as fighting would do any good.

It is unnecessary to inform you, dear Pio., whether or not Betty was ever troubled with C. after that snap.

*D. W. Commercial.*

## EXCHANGE—Aug. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars and Patacones | 19 |
| Patriot Doubloons | premium each 2 |
| Spanish do | premium each 2 |
| Bills on England, per doubloon | 70s. per oz. |

Currency.... per doll. 224d.

Bills On. Montevideo, specie..... 4 ⅝ prem.
France, per doubloon..... 87 à 87½ per oz.
United States, do..... discount ½ p.c.
Rio Janeiro..... par

The highest price of Exchange upon England during the week 80¼

The lowest 264

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—75¾ per oz.

The lowest 69⅝

Permits for shipping specie p. c. ?

s In Exchange there have been no transactions this week. The prices quoted are those of last week.

## EXPORTS—Aug.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hides, duty 1 dol. each. | | |
| Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 à 36 lbs., pesado of 25 lbs..... | 64 | à 65 |
| Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs..... | 61 | à 62 |
| Do. do. do. camp., 2 2 bulls, 25 lbs. each..... | 59 | à 60 |
| 27 lbs..... | 62 | à 64 |
| Hides, for Spain, 20 à 22 lbs., " | 62 | à 64 |
| Do. N. America, 20 à 24 lbs., " | 60 | à 60 |
| Do. of all stakes..... | 54 | à 57 |
| Do. of low weights, say average 17 lbs..... | 54 | à 57 |
| Do. calf skins, say 6.7 lbs..... | 64 | à 65 |
| Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs., per 25 lbs..... | 50 | à 52 |
| Cow do. do. do. ..... | 45 | à 46 |
| Horse do. dry, each 3 à 4..... | 12 | à 14 |
| Do. do. salted " ris. sil. | 7 | 5 7½ |
| Kosats, dry, 8 dol. duty, each, pesada 25 lbs. | 54 | à 56 |
| Skins, duty 4 ½ | | |
| Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs..... | 40 | à 42 |
| Nutrea, (carne,) per lb. ..... | 2 | à 2½ |
| Wool, duty free. | | |
| Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs..... | 22 | à 25 |
| Do. washed " | 36 | à 40 |
| Merino, dirty, " | 30 | à 35 |
| Do. washed " | 50 | à 60 |
| Fino, dirty " | 50 | à 60 |
| Do. washed " | 70 | à 80 |
| Cordova, baled ..... silver | 23 | ris. |
| Horse hair, duty 4 ½ | | |
| Short, arrobe..... | 30 | à 40 |
| mixed " ..... | 80 | à 90 |
| long " ..... | 100 | à 120 |
| Cow hair, per arroba..... | 20 | à 24 |
| Do. do. clean ..... | 45 | à 48 |
| Tallow, rendred, duty free. | | |
| " with grease, arroba..... | 24 | à 25 |
| " pure ..... | 28 | à 30 |
| Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ½, equ. baled ..... | 30 | à 32 |
| Horns, duty, 4 ½ dol. mil ..... prime..... | 1000 | à1000 |
| Inferior do..... | 800 | à 800 |
| Do. Cow..... | 300 | à 400 |
| Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ½ | | |
| Long black, lb..... | 6 | à 7½ |
| Do. short white..... | 18 | à 18 |
| Do. loose ..... | 3 | à 3 |
| Jerked beef, duty 4 ½ qui..... | 20 | à 32 |
| Bones, sim & narrow 4 ½ dol. mil..... | 70 | à 80 |
| Mare's grease ..... 9 ½a. silver, or cur 9 | 18 | à 19 |
| Goat skins, per dozen ..... ris. silver | 23 | à 27 |

American hides still continue scarce and maintain former quotations—German hides on the decline—Spanish still in demand.

Prices of wool continue nominal, purchasers not willing to come forward at present prices.

## FREIGHTS—Aug. 1.—Rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *England.* | | |
| Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs..... | 70 | à 75s. |
| Wool, do..... | 40 | à 40 |
| Tallow, in boxes & pipes " ..... | 25 | à 30s. |
| Hides of wool and hair ..... | 25 | à 30s. |
| *France.* | | |
| Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ⅝ p.)..... | — | à 65 |
| Salted do. 1000 " ..... | — | à 35 |
| Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes " ..... | — | à 40 |
| Produce in bales, per 45 ft. cu..... | — | à 50 |
| *Continent.* | | |
| Dry Hides per 220 lbs. (and 5 ⅝ p.)..... | 70 | à 75s. |
| Salted do. " " ..... | — | à 30s |
| *Spain.* | | |
| Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ⅝ p.) | 20 | à 22 |
| *United States.* | | |
| Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ⅝ p.)..... | | ¼ à ⅜ |
| Salted do. " " ..... | | ⅛ à ¼ |
| Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft. s..... | 3 | à 6 dl. |
| *Rio Janeiro.* | | |
| Jerked beef, per 100 lbs. ..... | 2 | à 2½ |
| *Pernambuco.* | | |
| Jerked beef, per 100 lbs. ..... | 2 | à 2½ |
| *Havana.* | | |
| Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 9½. in foreign do. 6 ris. | | |

## MARKET—August 1st, 1851.

Sales during the week :—

Ex-Amazones from Pernambuco, 400 barrels sugar, white at 35 à 4½, brown at 25 dols., 700 barrels do., white 36 dols. Ex-Amphitrite from Hamburg, 1,600 demijohns gin, 2 ½ gals. each, at 33 à dols. per dmjn., 240 large cases, 400 small do. 400 large boxes, 400 small do. gin, at 24 dols. per doz., 100 boxes pearl barley, 4 a. each, at 30 dols. per arroba, 345 empty demijohns 5 gals. each, at 8 dols., 120 kegs starch at 28 dols. arroba. Ex-Lion from Bordeaux, 600 casks Bordeaux wine at 360 dols. each—Ex Rhone, from St. Jaures, 161 bags coffee at 150 dols. per quintal, 100 bags farina at 9 dols. per arroba, 60 barrels brown sugar at 26 dols. per a., 50 rolls superior tabacco at 102 dols. per arroba—Ex-Julio from Barcelona, 375 pipes, 60 half pipes, and 30 quarter casks red wine at 45 dols. per 200, 300 hundred jars oil, 4 arroba each, at 40 dols., 200 boxes white soap, 4 arrobas each, at 45 dols. per arroba, 100 jars canada oil at 45 dols. per 200, 30 kegs, 4 arrobas each, sweet red pepper at 30 dols. per arroba, 10 kegs shelled almonds at 65 dols. per arroba. 30 bags hazel nuts at 24 dols. per arroba, 100 chests brown wrapping paper at 4 dols. per ream—Ex-Febo and Concepcion both from Genoa, 46 boxes loaf sugar at 4o dols. per arroba, 78 bales brown wrapping paper, 150 bales brown Havana do. at 26 ½ dols per arroba. 200 boxes vermicelli at 43 dols. each, 250 boxes Nice oil, at 40 dols. each, 100 boxes do. at 45 dols. each, 115 boxes shelled almonds at 65 dols. per a., 16 bags Dutch cheese, 2 drums each, at 8½ pence cheese, 10 casks brandy, 34 deg., at 1,600 dols. p. 128 gallons, 50 bales stock fish at 65 dols. p. cwt., 20 barrels Canary seed at 20 dols. per arroba, 100 bales white paper, imitation of scale brand, at 30 dols. per ream, 76 bales brown wrapping paper, large size at 13 dols., small do. at 4 ½ dols., to bags black pepper at 30 dols. per arroba, 40 casks oil at 55 dols. per arroba, 78 casks Cette do. at 70 dols. p. pipe, 25 bags Piedmontese oil at 14 dols. per a.— Ex-Dracco from Barcelona, 280 pipes, 46 half pipes, and 40 quarter casks red wine, at 76s dols p. pipe, 300 jars oil, 4 ar. each, at 4o dols., 40 boxes olives at 30 dols. per arroba.

In deposit—154 tercios Paraguay yerba at 12o dols per arroba, 2,000 arrobas Misiones yerba at 92 ½ dols. p. arr. 80o do. do. at 35 dols.

—Ex-Undine from Boston, on shore, 40 bales oakum, at 10o dols. per ton, 25 kegs copal varnish at 32 dols. per gallon, 2oo ears at 7 rials per foot; on board, 126 barrels flour at 5 ¼ patacones. The cargo of Rassini pipe per Ex-Isle Orkney, from Mentral, has been sold on board at 34½ dols. silver per mil feet.

## LAST SALES—On board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar and bolt iron, abundant | —qul. | | 825 |
| Hoop and sheet " | " | —" | 30 |
| Coals, ..... | | ton | 100 |
| Camel coals ..... | | | 210 |
| " Smith, scarce ..... | | | 189 |
| Lumber, American ..... | foot | 4½ | currency |
| " Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet | 30 | à | 34½ |
| Russian pine " " | —" | | 34½ |
| " pitch pine, " " | —" | | 41 |
| Flag stones ..... | —per yard | | 20 |
| Tar [spun on shore] box | —silver | | 11 |
| " bar ..... | —curr. qul. | | 4964 |
| Shingles per m..... | | | 80 |

Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board silver 9¼ à 10 ris

## MARINE LISTS.

### PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, July 26, Wind N. E., heavy rain during the night, American brigs Ocean, 242 tons, I. J. Bowers, for Boston, despatched by O. J. *Hayes and Co.*, with 8,700 *dry* ox and cow hides, 1,775 horse do., 4,239 salted horse hides, 8 pipes tallow, 1,200 seal skins, 79 bales and 44 bags wool, 48,201 horns.

Arrived, July 27, Wind E. S. E., in the afternoon changed to W. N. W., and S. Sardinian polacre Febo, 156 tons, José Ottaggio, from Genoa, 17 May, to José Negrotto and Co. with 26 barrels and 58 boxes sugar, 21 boxes loaf sugar, 25 packs brandy, 20 bales stock fish, 20 barrels canary seed, 250 boxes oil, 100 do. cordials, 70 do. almonds, 70 bales paper 250 boxes soap, 75 do. sulphur, 4 barrels shot, 10 bales shot, 40 barrels 2d Dutch cheese, 35 barrels linseed, 2,100 flag stones, 300 marble mortars, 4 boxes honey, 10 do. wax, 1 do. gloves, 100 bales white paper, 25 boxes drawing do., 6 pipes oil, 200 barrels ale, 2 do. straw hats, 2 do. perfumery, 1 do. scented soap, 2 packages twine, 30 barrels cocoa, 25 do. rice, 1 box marble, 32 dozens earthenware, 100 boxes vermicelli, 1 do. merchandize.

Passengers 6.

Brazilian schooner Bella Jovita, 122 tons, Francisco Fausto Acuña, from Rocco 25th inst., to E. Huergo, with 755 fanegas maiz, 200 doubloons.

Sailed, Sardinian, polacre Caroline, 206 tons, Simone, for Southampton, despatched by José Avegno, with 151 tons bone dust.

British barque Orion, 342, Hamilton Houston, for London, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 510 pipes grease and tallow, 4 half pipes and 53 boxes do., 1 bale horse hair, 2 boxes chinchilla skins, 33,000 bones, 49,556 horns, 1,150 salted ox and cow hides, 2,513 salted horse hides, 8 boxes merchandize.

Sardinian brig Giuseppe, 216 tons, Pietrarca, for Genoa, despatched by José Avegno, with 3,545 salted ox and cow hides, 4,333 dry do. do., 25 bales wool, 162 arrobas do., 3 boxes cigars, 19 packages matting, 1 cask knives.

Bilgian barque Independence, 210 tons, Rickmers, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla and Co.

Sailed, July 28, Sardinian brig Lariano,, 216 tons, Questa, for Marseilles and Genoa, despatched by Corti, Francischelli and Co., with 6,739 dry ox and cow hides, 2,313 salted do. do., 11,467 horns, 102 hair.

Spanish barque Paquete de Buenos Ayres, 130 tons, José Romero, for Cadiz, despatched by E. Ochoa and Co., with 12,251 dry ox and cow hides, 1,000 dry horse do.

British steam packet Esk, 231 tons, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Passengers—Messrs. Fernando Cruz Cordero, James Duncan, James C. Thompson, Henry Soden, Antonio J. Lisboa, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, Louis Vernet, Jose C. Negrelles, jun., Juan Castellanos, Aaron Castellanos, Pedro Bouquet, Henrique Bouquet, Leopoldo Sivory, Miguel Lucuori, Martin Piñero, Francisco Ybarra, Ramon Alvares, A. P. Cosson-Mesdames Carmen Zuñiga de Marin, Teresa Grané, Benita Garcia and family, Manuela Quesada and servant, &c. &c. in all 76.

No arrivals or sailings, July 29, Wind N. N. W., at 10 a. m. changed to N. E., in the afternoon to S. E.

Arrived, July 30, Wind S. E., Sardinian brig Achilles, 222 tons, John B. Borsone, from Marseilles 20th April, Bueno 25th, mate to Henry Solanet, with 264 pipes, 80 half pipes, 100 quarter casks and 100 boxes red wine, 24 do. white do., 275 do. muscatel do., 275 do. cognac brandy, 50 do. benedictine, 50 do. absynth, 25 do. kirch, 200 do. cordials, 23 barrels and 100 boxes oil, 2,000 flag stones, 1 box shoes, 2 boxes and 8 bales white paper, 40 bales brown wrapping do., 5 do. sausages, 2 do. perfumery, 25 bags almonds, 25 do. hazel nuts.

Passengers 28.

Arrived, July 31, Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 30th inst.

Passengers—34.

Spanish schooner Draka, 200 tons, Silvestre Austrich, from Barcelona 4th, Malaga 21st May, to Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 287 pipes, 46 half pipes and 40 quarter casks red wine, 300 jars oil, 20 barrels red pepper, 25 bales cork stoppers, 30 boxes white paper, 400 bricks, 383 doubloons.

Roman brigantine Morretes, 122 tons, Estanislao Bitto, from Parnagua 14th inst., to Adolfo Mancilla Co.

Brazilian brigantine Rio Grandense, 165 tons, Antonio Gomez Cardia, from Rio Janeiro 16th July, to José Coelho Meyrelles.

Arrived, August 1, Wind E. Sardinian polacre Nina, 160 tons, Juan Francisco Reforza, from Genoa 9th March, Barco 16th July, Maldonado 29th, to Piaggio, Pietranera & Co., with 25 barrels almonds, 49 do. beans, 13 bales stock fish, 150 dozens brooms, 4 boxes eggs, 1 bag cheese, 1 box merchandize, 604½ fanegas wheat, 620 do. Indian corn.

Sailed, Prussian barque Lina, 303 tons, Zell, for Antwerp, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 9087 dry ox and cow hides, 4900 salted do do., 20 bales hair, 7164 horns.

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The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Amazonas"—925 barrels and 251 half barrels sugar, 3 barrels and 22 boxes sweetmeats, 1 quarter cask wine.

"California,"—288 tercios and 807 half tercios yerba, 143 bags rice.

"Restaurador"—1550 barrels and 300 half barrels sugar, 4 barrels sweetmeats.

"Julio"—50 serone tiles, 275 pipes, 60 half. pipes and 20 quarter casks red wine, 30 bags hazel nuts, 100 boxes soap, 200 boxes loaf sugar, 300 jars oil, 30 barrels red pepper, 10 do almonds, 100 demijons anise, 7½ doubloons.

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Errata—In our number of 7th June, cargo of Queen of the Isles sailed on the 4th for London, instead of 3 bags nutria skins, read 3 bags containing 70 dozens nutria skins.

In our number of the 21st June, cargo of French brig Louise sailed on the 20th for Antwerp, instead of 11599 dry ox and cow hides, read 9959 dry ox and cow hides and 1647 salted do. do.

The sailings were corrected in the table of exports of June, published in our last number.

In our number of 5th July, cargo of Princesse Louise sailed on the 2d, for Antwerp, instead of 1 box ostrich feathers, 24 boxes horse hair, read, 62 lbs. ostrich feathers, 150 arrobas horse hair.

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The following omission occured in our number of 19th ult. Sailed, July 14, French barque Moliere, 336 tons, Delamare, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by Llavallol and Sons.

Vessels Spoken.

By the British barque "Uruguay" arrived here on the 20th ult., from Cadiz.

May 26, in lat. 29° 30' N., long. 18° 20' W. signalised the "Countess of Selkirk."

June 19, in lat 8° 39' S., long. 34° 30' W. passed an American ship supposed the "Flying Cloud."

June 28, in lat. 13° 00' S., long. 34° 40' W. spoke a Danish schooner from Hamburg bound to Bahia.

July 3, in lat. 16° 42' S., long. 37° 30' W., French barque Louise from Rio Janeiro to Antwerp, *out* five days.

July 5, in lat. 21° 31' S., long. 38° 20' W., American ship "Flying Cloud," from New York to San Francisco.

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The Hanoverian brig Michael, 180 tons, M. H. Schaffer, master, from Pernambuco bound to this port and consigned to Messrs. Preyer Brothers, with a cargo of 1,500 barrels of sugar, grounded on the English Bank at day break on the 21st inst. After throwing 250 barrels of sugar overboard, in order to lighten the vessel, a boat was despatched to Montevideo to procure aid. The American schooner "Dracus," Nicolino Lavagna, "Buenos Ayres Cargo" and two other smaller vessels were consequently sent to her assistance, which returned to Montevideo on the 25th with 521 barrels of sugar.

The "Dracc" proceeded once more to the English Bank and on the 27th entered the port of Montevideo with the Michael in tow, which had been got off at 4 p. m. on the 26th. The Michael it is said did not leak much on the passage and the rest of the cargo is supposed to have sustained no great damage; it was being discharged at Montevideo.

The national schooner "Angelita," bound from Hartaberry (Uruguay) to Buceo, with a cargo of produce, struck at 3 p. m. on the 15th ult. on the rocks at Point Carretas, thereby losing her boat and seriously damaging her rudder. After the most strenuous efforts on the part of the crew she was once more got afloat, but she had in the meantime sprung a leak and the water gained fast on them—the endeavours to stop which caused her to be run on shore, but no purpose. An English passenger on board was then requested to make his endeavours to stop the leak himself he ared on board H. B. M. ship "Southampton," lying at no great distance off. His cries were heared, and a boat immediately lowered and despatched to the aid of the "Angelita," which was thus enabled to reach the harbour of Montevideo. The Captain of the Angelita, M. Luis Masa, has manifested through the Montevidean press his gratitude to Admiral Reynolds for the prompt aid thus generously afforded him in saving his vessel and the lives of himself and crew.


## ADVERTISEMENTS

**Shipping List**
OF
**Charles & Horne,**
Licensed Ship Broker.

**Pour le Havre**—Le très beau et bien connu Paquebot de la ligne de "Guyenne" de 334 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. E. Lorché, sera bientôt expedié, ayant déjà arrêté une grande partie de son chargement. Pour fret ou passage, on pourra s'entendre avec le Capitaine Lorché; avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Co., ou avec le Consignataire soussigné. jy.19.

**For London**—The very fast sailing A. 1. British schooner "Caroline," of 160 tons, E. D. Clarke, master, has the greater part of her cargo now on board, and will be despatched shortly. For the rest of about 2000 salted hides, or equivalent in other cargo; or for passage please apply as below. jy.19.

Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

**For Liverpool.** The well-known A. 1. British brig "Frisk" 194 tons, George Whitesun, master, has nearly engaged the best part of her cargo and can still accept from one thousand to one thousand five hundred hides or equivalent in bone and light freight. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers sg.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

**For Havre**—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Joven Marana" of 253 tons, Segui, Master, has her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy.19.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murrieta.

**Pour le Havre**—Le très beau et fin voilier trois mats Francais le JOSE, de 206 tonneaux, capitaine Dominique Bonnafoux, prendre à fret quelques cuirs secs et bales, et à de bons emmenagements pour Passagers. ag.-2.

Consignataire Monsieur Blaise Despuy.

**Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona**—El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin Español Cazador, de 166 toneladas, mi Capitan D. B. Austrich, tiene aun lugar para carga á flete, y pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades. 124. Consignatarios los Sres. N. Murgia é hijos.

**Para la Havana. Pasageros solamente.** La muy hermosa, nueva, y de primera marcha, la Goleta Española "Ligera" de 224 toneladas, su Cap. D. Francisco Oivé y Abeua, tiene constituido ya casi cargamento, y será despachada sin brevedad. Sus excelentes comodidades para los de primer orden.

jy. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

**For Oporto.** For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Buch," 161 tons register, Jacobsen, master, is at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and offers a superior opportunity to passengers, having good accommodations. sg.2.

Consignees Messrs. Preyer Brothers.

**For Falmouth.** Passengers only. British schooner "Hostilian," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and offers a fine opportunity to passengers. sg.2. Consignes J. Paravicini, Esq.

**For Boston.** American brig "Palos" 276 tons, D. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has positively engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. sg.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

**For Salem.** American brigantine "Brennan," 140 tons, Wilkins, master, is a most superior and new vessel, now on her first voyage, and has proved herself a very fast sailer, is a most desireable opportunity for passengers. sg.2.

Consignee Henry J. Sears, Esq.

**For Havana. Passengers only.** The very superior and fast sailing A. 1 British brig "CRIMEA," of 185 tons, John Bracey, Master is a chartered vessel and will have good dispatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

**For Great Britain. Passengers only.** British barque "Chorister," 277 tons register, Thomas Richards, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably. sg.2. Consignees Messrs. Huyghe Brothers.

**For Freight or Charter.** British brigantine "Betsey," 217 tons register, William Allen, Master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and well found vessel. sg. 2.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

**For Lisbon.** Portuguese brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers of cargo, being a small vessel.

Argentine brig "Mentor," 241 tons register, L. C. Nielsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and will also be ready to receive cargo. sg.2.

Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co.

**For Pernambuco. Passengers only.** The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg barque "Amphitrite," 324 tons register, J. J. Arends, master, will sail for the above destination in all ten month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. sg.2

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles E. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 53 Calle la Reconquista

## Shipping List
OF
## John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker.

**For London.** British brig "Matrona," A. 1. 287 tons, Wilcox, commander, has most of her cargo engaged, for the remainder please apply to the agents of charterers. sg. 2. Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

**For London** British barque "Ferni tude," A.1. 297 tons, W. Robertson, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, having superior accommodations. jy 26. Consignees Messrs. Frere Brothers.

**For London.** British barque "Leopard," 300 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, George Shire, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and can only take light freight. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

**For Liverpool.** British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, commander, now on her first voyage and A. 1. for 15 years, has been built expressly for this trade under the inspection of her present commander, and is not surpassed by any merchant vessel afloat. She has splendid accommodations for passengers having been fitted in a style equal to the European steamers. sg 2 Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

**For Liverpool** British barque "Isabella," A.1, 221 tons, Grimmitch, master, has only room for light freight and passengers. jy 3.
Consignee James Carthy, Esquire.

**For Liverpool.** British barque "Martha Shallcross, A. 1, 275 tons, Coker, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having superior accommodations for them. sg 2.
Consignees Samuel Hesse, Esq.

**For Liverpool.** British barque "Ferris," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 223 tons, John Scott, master, has the larger part of her cargo engaged, and has still room for a few tons of salted hides. sg 2.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

**For Cork or Falmouth.**
British barque Clio, A 1. 234 tons, O'Grady, master, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very good.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.**
Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1., 200 tons, S. P. Weikstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy 26.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.**
Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, S. E. Krag, master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodations for passengers. jy.26.
Consignees Messrs. Runge, Borasefeld & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.**
Hanoverian schooner "Anna," A. 1., 132 tons, Schaffalen, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

**For Antwerp.** British brig "DAUNTLESS," A. 1., 218 tons, Hall, master, has all her cargo engaged, she has splendid accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co.

**For Antwerp.** British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 234 tons, David Todd, master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and can only take thousand dry hides on freight. jy 26.
Consignee A Lezica, Esq.

**For Havre.** French brig "JUMELLES, 176 tons, P. Verron, master, has all her cargo on board and will sail on Tuesday the 5th inst. sg. 2.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

**For the Havana.** Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, A. 1. 130 tons, Thomson, master, has only room for passengers. jy 5.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

**For Freight or Charter.**
French brigantine L'heureuse Pauline, 199 tons, A. I. Combe, master, is a fast sailer and offers a good opertunity for shippers. Jy.—26.
Consignee Manuel Arnotes, Esq.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

***John Higginbotham,***
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 15½, Calle Reconquista.

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**Want Situations,** a respectable young man and his wife, without encumbrance, the man as Coachman or Groom, the woman as Cook or Housemaid; can be well recommended for character and abilities. Apply at 13, Calle Defensa. jy 12.—3p.

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**Mr. Eugene Flood,** late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry [plane and spherical] Conic Sections, Mechanics, Astronomy, Gnomonics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. jy7.

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**Children's Boots and Shoes.**

Just received by the last arrivals from England and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle Cornos, a varied assortment of Children's gaiter boots and patent sealskin shoes, with straps suited for the present season. 4 jy 26—4c.

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**In the Library, Perú Street, No. 15½,** Just received, Whittaker's Arithmetic—School Grammar—Do. Questions, Geography—Walkingame's Arithmetic—Campbell's Reading Book—Marco's Spelling Book, and the Book of Common Prayer, &c. a. 2—4p.

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**Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.**

**The Monthly Meeting** for business will be held on Tuesday evening August 5, at 7 o'clock.

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## Shipping List
OF
## Richard Sutton, Jun.,
*Licensed Ship Broker.*

**For New York. Passengers** only—American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W. C. Hutchbridge, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers. sg. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

**For New York. Passengers** only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. D Bramstedt, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. sg. 2.
Consignees Messrs. F. & Hattenfels Sons.

**For New York.** Passengers only. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Gray, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. sg. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

**For New York. Sardinian brig** "Conception," 146 tons, Capt. Ferrara, has part of her cargo engaged, and can still take dry hides and bales sg. 2.
Consignee Joseph Negretto, Esq.

**For Boston. American brig** "Palos," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or its equivalent. sg. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.**
Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine "Catterina," 145 tons, J. B. Dodero, master, has excellent accommodation for passengers. sg. 2.
Consignee J. Caprile, Esq.

**For Marseilles and Genoa.**
Sardinian brig "Antonietta," 280 tons register, Capt. O. isso, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations for the latter.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

**For Genoa. Sardinian polacre** "Pachetta Felice," 165 tons, Vular, master, can admit bales and dry hides on freight. sg. 3.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mauzilla & Co

**For Rio Janeiro.** Passengers only: Brazilian polacca tender, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers sg. 2

**For Rio Janeiro.** Brazilian schooner "Bella Maria," Acutis, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent, on freight. sg. 2

**For Hamburg.** Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Bremen," 130 tons, Jacobsen, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. sg. 2

**For freight or Charter.**
Sardinian barque "Speranza," 302 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. sg. 2

**For Freight or Charter.**
Argentine brig "Mentor," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, well known in the trade. sg. 2.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

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**Notice. Mr. Augustus Powell** begs to inform his friends and the public that his School is still continued at No. 70, Calle Reconquista. Mr. P. takes this opportunity of thanking those friends who have hitherto supported him, and begs to assure them and the public that every attention will be paid to the pupils entrusted to his care, both as regards their moral as well as intellectual improvement. N. B. An evening school Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from half-past 6 till half past 8 for adults. j-26—4c.

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**Gastronomical Notice.** It is respectfully announced to the public that the well-known store called for many years as the Esquina de Puirredon, situated at No. 40, Calle la Reconquista, is just open again with a brilliant assortment of the best articles in the shape of Fruits. Prices will be asked for equitably, and the articles will be sent to the houses of purchasers without any further charge. jy. 26—2p.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GEORGE TEMPERLEY,**
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he ians just received per barque "GUARANI," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

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**A Wet Nurse**—will meet with a situation by applying at Calle Chacabuco No. 157. J. 19—3c.

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**Port Wine,** for sale in whole, halves, quarter pipes and boxes, also dry madeira at reasonable prices. No. 68 Calle Santa Rosa [formerly Universidad.] J. 19.—6c.

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**For Sale,** 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.
Iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.
1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do. do.
1 horse power in perfect order.
1 Centre table made of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparatus having been used in a candle factory.
For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co., Calle Piedad No. 125.
Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices. J. 21.—6c.

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**Pour Bordeaux.** Le très beau et fin voiler trois mats Le "Loup" de 350 tonneaux capitaine E. Bonnet, ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement contenant parties dans le courant de ce mois, il offre encore quelques caisses et balles, et offre toutes les commodités necessaires et agreables pour les personnes qui desireraient prendre passage a bord. S'adresser pour plus de renseignements et pour traiter au capitaine a l'Hotel de Paris ou 35 de May, ou aux
Consignataires Vivar et Billinghurst Rue Sta. Rosa no. 26. jy.—6c.

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**For Sale,** as the present owner has no further use for it, a strong English Dray, for one or two horses, made expressly to order for this country of the very best materials and workmanship and complete with harness. The above has been only 8 months built and for 8 times used here, consequently ranks nearly new; any person requiring such an article will please apply to David Sutton, Saddler, Calle Piedad No. 141 and 143 who will treat with a purchaser.
J. 19.—4c.

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**Want Situations**—A young married couple wish to obtain situations in an English family as the former as Coachman or Groom, and the latter as cook. Apply at no. 59 Calle Maipo. j25—3c.

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**TO BE RAFFLED,** with the permission of the competent authorities, the famous steeltail horse "Tam O'Shanter," the winner of the St. Leger Stakes at the Doncaster Autumn Race Meeting, valued at $12,000 "Tickets at 5 dollars each, number of Tickets 1 Chances to Secure, No. 37. Price 50 each. The chances to be decided by the throw of dice. jy 19—3c.

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**Furnished rooms and Board No. 6** Piedad. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 Calle Piedad half a square from the Alameda.
J. 12—6 p.

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## 37½
## CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELSBY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
**37½.**
a.26—6p.

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PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. 350, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 fs. English equal to 103 Burgos; 100 fr. French equal to 113 do. Burgos; 100 fr. Norwegian equal to 112 fr. Burgos; and 100 fr. Swedish to 106 fr. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

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MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 25th ult. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

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| Date of Arrival. | Vessels & Captains Names. | Consignees. | Tons. | Decks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **NATIONAL** | | | |
| June 20 | Sg. San Pio, Prisco | E. Ochoa & Co. | 160 | Rio Jno. |
| " 29 | Sch. Victoria, Grassi | B. Dellepiane | 124 | |
| July 14 | Bg. Paulista, Viale | J. C. Meyrelles | 199 | |
| " 22 | Bg. Menor, Sudano | O. J. Hayes & Co. | 241 | |
| | **BRITISH** | | | |
| April 24 | Bk. Orion, Honeson | J. Best & Brothers | 322 | London. |
| May 5 | Sch. Caroline, Clark | Parlane, Macalister | 153 | Dartm'th |
| " 10 | Bk. Santiago, Smith | Plowes, Atkinson & Co. | 251 | N. York. |
| " 16 | Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson | Samuenson & Co. | 367 | London. |
| " 28 | Sch. Sailor Boy, Cole | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | 152 | Liverpool. |
| June 4 | Bgn. Rullen, Slocum | Jackson & Co. | 192 | Liverpool. |
| " 16 | Bk. Martha Shallcross, Coker | Samuel Hesse | 275 | Liverpool. |
| " 24 | Bk. Fortitude, Robertson | Freyer Brothers | 251 | London. |
| " 14 | Brig Endeavour, Hall | Frere Brothers | 150 | Hayana. |
| " 16 | Bg. Dauntless, Hall | John Galt Smith & Co. | 184 | Antwerp. |
| " 18 | Bk. Chrysler, Hunter | E. Lumb & Co. | 216 | Falm'th. |
| " 19 | Bk. Isabella, Grimshtich | James Carthy | 221 | Liverpool. |
| " 19 | Bk. Advice, Gray | Bayley Brothers | 230 | N. York. |
| " 21 | Bgn. Ariel, Fleming | A. Rucker & Co. | 175 | Falm'th. |
| " 8 | Bk. Leopard, Shire | Nicholson Green | 300 | London. |
| " 14 | Sch. Rose, Buckingham | J. Parlane | 134 | Falm'th. |
| " 14 | Bg. Matrona, Wilson | Nicholson Green | 287 | England. |
| " 14 | Bk. Ferris, Scott | J. Best & Brothers | 223 | Liverpool. |
| " 19 | Bg. Frisk, Whiteway | S. H. Hale & Co. | 181 | Liverpool. |
| " 19 | Bk. Jersey, Carter | Nicholson, Green | 199 | |
| " 20 | Bk. Uruguay, Pringle | J. Best & Brothers | 320 | Liverpool. |
| " 20 | Bk. Chrysler, Hunter | Hughes Brothers | 216 | England. |
| " 21 | Bk. Royal Exchange, Todd | Hughes Brothers | 477 | England. |
| " 22 | Bk. Heroine, Patterson | Parlane, Macalister | 234 | Antwerp. |
| " 22 | Bk. Kyle, Eadie | Samuenson, Lumb | 317 | G. Britain |
| | **AMERICAN** | | | |
| May 8 | Bg. Sutton, Leffevant | O. J. Hayes & Co. | 240 | N. York. |
| " 18 | Bk. Ocklanna, Hinckley | C. J. Hayes & Co. | 442 | Boston. |
| June 8 | Bk. Suffie, Duke bridge | Zimmermann, & Co. | 302 | N. York. |
| " 16 | Bk. Weybosset, Carter | Zimmermann, & Co. | 317 | Boston. |
| July 13 | Bk. Dragon, Arnerow | Zimmermann & Co. | 289 | Boston. |
| " 1 | Bk. Baltic, Hutchbridge | C. J. Hayes & Co. | 244 | |
| " 15 | Bg. Palos, Hatch | Samuel B. Hale | 276 | Boston. |
| " 19 | Bgn. Rosman, Wilkins | Henry J. Rogers | 185 | Salem. |
| " 21 | Bk. Undine, Lewis | Zimmermann, & Co. | 332 | |
| | **FRENCH.** | | | |
| April 16 | Brig Jumelles, Beron | D. Calvo & Sons | 177 | Havre. |
| June 2 | Sp. Lion, Bucq | Work Brothers | 320 | Bordeaux |
| " 13 | Bk. José, Schmidt | Rita Despouy | 306 | Havre. |
| " 15 | Bk. Jeune Auguste, Lacroix | Rita Despouy | 300 | Havre. |
| " 17 | Bk. Garzani, Lacchè | E. Ochoa & Co. | 324 | Havre. |
| July 23 | Bgn. Heureuse Paulette, Inspire | Manuel Arnotes | 199 | |
| | **SPANISH** | | | |
| May 17 | Bk. Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Romero | E. Ochoa & Co. | 139 | Cadiz. |
| June 5 | Bk. Joven Marinea, Segui | Manuel Marqueta | 253 | Havana. |
| " 8 | Pol. Encarnacion, Fin | E. Ochoa & Co. | 215 | Havana. |
| " 8 | Sg. Carolina, Angerich | Martinez & Sainz | 150 | Barcelon |
| " 13 | Bg. Anda and Regalia, Ibarra | Zumeta & Ly. | 160 | Sal'os&Sp. |
| " 14 | Pol. Sr. Ana, Anna | E. Ochoa & Co. | 228 | Havana. |
| July 1 | Bk. Don Antonio, Gonzalez | Manuel Arnotes & Co. | 249 | Corunna. |
| " 6 | Bk. Urani, Mainstary | E. Ochoa & Co. | 249 | Havana. |
| " 10 | Bk. Gratis, Orduna | Zumeta & Co. | 332 | Cadiz. |
| " 18 | Bg. Corina, Mestres | Soumeta & Co. | 326 | Cadiz. |
| " 18 | Bk. Amable Maria, Ferrer | Soumeta & Co. | 300 | Barcelona |
| " 21 | Bk. Constancia, Portvilla | Subercaze Sobrino | 261 | Cadiz. |
| " 23 | Pol. Esperanza, Colegio | J. Mc. Guinea | 199 | Havana. |
| " 19 | Bg. Julio, Costa | Felix Buxareo | 203 | |
| | **SARDINIAN.** | | | |
| April 1 | Pol. Carolina, Simonis | José Aregno | 200 | Falm'th |
| " 11 | Bg. Giuseppe, Pedro | Manuel Arnotes | 200 | Genoa. |
| " 19 | Bg. Antonietta, Oppisso | D. Calvo & Sons | 281 | Gu. & Mal |
| May 26 | Bg. Luciano, Agnesi | Francisco Balsa | 216 | Gu. & Mar |
| June 3 | Pol. Giuseppina, Demeo | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 126 | Parma'no |
| " 8 | Sch. Catterina, Dodero | J. Caprile | 144 | Falm'th. |
| " 10 | Bk. Vittorosa, Vaccaro | J. Caprile | 283 | Genoa. |
| " 13 | Bg. Catterina, Dodero | José Aregno | 236 | Genoa. |
| July 13 | Bk. S. Granza, Sec'co | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 262 | |
| " 14 | Pol. Elisa, Carbone | Freyer Brothers | 163 | Genoa. |
| " 15 | Pol. Concepcion, Ferrari | José Aregno | 146 | N. York. |
| " 17 | Pol. Pacho le Fedeo, Villa | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 165 | |
| " 21 | Bk. Adriano, Puggioli | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 325 | |
| | **BRAZILIAN** | | | |
| May 28 | Pol. Condor, Costa | To order | 183 | Rio Jno. |
| June 8 | Bgn. Diligente, Gondrin | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 124 | Brazil. |
| July 12 | Bg. California, Oliveira | J. M. Sousa | 194 | |
| | **HAMBURG.** | | | |
| July 21 | Bk. Amphitrite, Ayrens | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 302 | Antwerp |
| | **PORTUGUESE.** | | | |
| April 27 | Bk. Lion, Zell | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 302 | Antwerp |
| | **PORTUGUESE.** | | | |
| July 22 | Bk. Amazonas, Repetto | J. C. Meyrelles | 299 | |
| | **BREMEN.** | | | |
| May 7 | Bg. Louise, Plate | Visser, Denijes & Co. | 273 | Antwerp |
| | **OLDENBURG.** | | | |
| July 21 | Bg. Jason, Paulsen | To order | 199 | |
| | **DANISH** | | | |
| June 6 | Bgtn. Carolina Maria, Thomsen | Treusein & Co. | 130 | Havana |
| July 13 | Bk. Von Bremen, Jacobsen | Freyer Brothers | 130 | Falm'th. |
| " 13 | Bg. Fides, Krag | Runge, Borasefeld | 130 | Falm'th. |
| " 24 | Bg. Ocean, Jensen | Freyer Brothers | 199 | N. York. |
| | **TUSCAN.** | | | |
| July 14 | Pol. Romulo, Sheppard | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 180 | |
| | **BELGIAN.** | | | |
| June 3 | Bk. Independence, Reckmers | A. Mauzilla & Co. | 310 | Brazil. |
| | **LUBECK.** | | | |
| July 13 | Bk. Alma, Brandseth | Hartenfels Sons | 300 | N. York. |
| | **SWEDISH.** | | | |
| July 14 | Bg. Brilliant, Wikstrom | J. N. Bieber & Co. | 200 | Falm'th. |
| | **HANOVERIAN.** | | | |
| July 19 | Schn. Anna, Schaffeln | Treusein & Co. | 122 | Falm'th. |
| | **RUSSIAN.** | | | |
| April 10 | Bg. Pluta, Bearing | Becher, Preuss & Co. | 242 | Com'ot. |

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### VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

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**William Daws, Furnishing Undertaker,** Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues carrying on the Undertaking business in all its branches, having a fine assortment of mahogany, lead and pine coffins, of all sizes on hand.—Any person who wishes to require any of the above articles, will meet with every attention and quick despatch, on the most reasonable terms, by calling or sending their orders to No. 205, Calle la Reconquista, formerly Paz.

N. B.—Persian Blinds made to order, and old ones repaired and painted to look like new at the above establishment. jy. 26—4c

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George Thomson, Responsible Editor.